No. 45. VOL. VI.

The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (New-York) TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1807.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THOUGHTS.

MANY who expect to become rich by drawing prizes in lotteries may be said to have golden dreams, but will awake as poor as usual. The surest and best way to grow rich, is by industry in some lawful business.

The manner in which we salute and receive a friend on a visit to us, is worthy of attention. If done with gravity, coldness, and reserve, he will feel immediately uneasy, and think himself not welcome.

Every man ought to learn to swim—to make a pen—and to shave himself.

To withdraw from society by retirement, is ungenerous and selfish; to live in entire indolence, useless to ourselves and others, is mean and detestable.

After a preface of commendation, the word *but* is frequently used to lessen or destroy the character of a friend or neighbour.

A certain writer says, with truth and force, that "revolutions, great discoveries, augmented science, and new forms of polity," when considered as the means of subduing the corruption of the human heart, and reforming mankind," may be denominated the sublime mechanics of depravity."

What is called *humour* is a quality peculiar to certain persons, and often those in the lowest ranks of life. One of the latter description, on the occasion of some soldiers having been executed near the conclusion of the American revolution, gravely asked a gentleman, "Is the war over that they are hanging the soldiers?"

MENTOR.

Editorial.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WE cannot tell precisely when the custom of retaining in every royal family, a merry personage, called *the Jester* (or some such title) was abandoned; nor can we tell whether this ancient appendage of royalty can reasonably or rightfully be assumed by the greatest of all sovereigns, the American people. But of one thing we are certain: The American people keep in their employ, at a pretty round salary, a character whose principal business is *jesting*. He has for a few years past, not only afforded abundant amusement for this sovereign people, but for all the sovereigns of the world besides. Would he confine himself to trifling subjects, the sport might be tolerated; but he is too much in the habit of jesting on serious matters. Indeed, so far has he carried this humor, that he has endangered, if not sacrificed, the peace and welfare of the nation.

The president's *last* exhibition, we think most remarkable for *serious jesting*. We shall not attempt a formal examination of this message. The task is already undertaken by a hand more competent to its performance. We cannot, however, refrain from a few remarks.

It may be true that our ministers in England concluded a treaty contrary to their instructions. If so, it proves that even the able negociators selected by Jefferson, could make out no better with the British government than Mr. Jay, who was sent out under the administration of Washington. Mr. Jay was abused for not making a better treaty. Jefferson and his friends, to be consistent, ought now to abuse Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney for the same thing. By the by, who knows that this may not happen? It may be a darling object with the Jeffersonians to destroy the popularity of Mr. Monroe. The senate had an undoubted right to expect an apology from the president for sending back the treaty, without submitting it to their consideration—none (or at best a very shabby one) is offered.

The manner in which the president relates the story of the Chesapeake, may be sufficiently plain for those who are already perfectly acquainted with the affair. This is no jest.

The president says, "a sufficient force was ordered for the protection of Norfolk." Here we think his excellency must be jesting.

Mr. Jefferson considers the putting to death one of the persons taken from the Chesapeake, as a continuation of the British aggression. The idea is new. We really thought we had difficulties enough to settle with Great Britain, without travelling all the way to Halifax to espouse the cause of a British mutineer and deserter, who was regularly tried by court-martial, condemned, and executed. That the means employed to apprehend this culprit, were unjustifiable, we do not intend to deny. This is a subject which claims the serious attention of our government. But we cannot admit that the legal punishment of this offender, is to be considered as an additional infringement of our rights.

One of the broadest jests in the performance is the following:—

"These aggravations necessarily lead to the policy either of never admitting an armed vessel into our harbors, or of maintaining in every harbor such an armed force as may constrain obedience to the laws, and protect the lives and property of our citizens against their armed guests; but the expense of such a standing force, and its inconsistence with our principles, dispense with those courtesies which would necessarily call for it, and leave us equally free to exclude the navy, as we are the army of a foreign power, from entering our limits."

The question naturally arises, How will our wise president manage to keep these "armed guests" out of our harbors? If it will require an armed force to "constrain obedience" from these vessels when in our harbors, it will surely require no less to exclude them. The president tells us in ano-

ther place that his proclamation has been disregarded. If so, he cannot expect to restrain British ships by *paper-shot* of this kind. Nay, it is ten to one if a formal law of congress would prove effectual. He must, then, either resort to Cheetham's plan of *blocking* up, or he must parade an army of Fulton's torpedoes before every harbor.

We are told that the appropriations of the last session, for the defence of our seaport towns and harbours, have been applied to New-York, Charleston and New-Orleans chiefly, as most open and most likely first to need protection; and that the gun-boats have, on a like principle, been assigned to New-York, New-Orleans and the Chesapeake. If the chief part of the defensive force of the United States is thus distributed, we beg leave to ask those acquainted with the present situation of these places, what must be the state of the remainder? If these places are *best* defended, what shall we think of the *worst*.

Among all the president's jesting, he seems resolved to make some "fun for the forecastle." To this end, he very gravely proposes to "form the seamen of the United States into a special militia, to be called on for tours of duty [on board the gun-boats] in defence of the harbors where they shall happen to be." The president is unquestionably as much opposed to the system of impressing seamen as ever. Still, this scheme smells very like a system of the same sort.

But we now come to a part of the message which is too serious for even presidential jesting. The encomiums bestowed on a military usurper, who had violated the constitution, trampled on all law and right, defied and braved our courts of justice, at the same time that he was battening on Spanish bribes and pensions, are so grossly insulting to the American people, that we are astonished at their public avowal. If such outrages are to be openly applauded and countenanced by the first magistrate of the nation, we may bid farewell to our liberties. If the people will rest contented under such a state of things, they are not fit to enjoy liberty.

Still more reprehensible is the president's attack on the rights of the judiciary, in offering to lay before congress the testimony which belongs exclusively to the court, and in assailing the chief justice for the manner in which he has thought proper to administer the law. Judge Marshall must expect no quarters: He has been guilty of writing the Life of Washington. But it is to be regretted that the independence of the judiciary must be sacrificed on the same altar of party spleen, with the judge.

The cream of the jest, the president has very wisely served up as the last item in his dish of "whim-whams." Eight and an half millions in the treasury! After all the kicking and cuffings and insults, that we have borne—after all that we have suffered, or are likely to suffer, we have the miserly consolation of counting our unexpended millions. We have neither defence nor protection: But we have eight millions in the treasury! Our honor is gone, our rights and liberties are invaded: What then? Our treasury overflows with money!

There is not a more miserable creature in the world, than the wretch who submits to nakedness and hunger, whilst his coffers are crammed with gold.

Food for Christians.

The following article appeared a few days since in Cheetham's paper:—

"It is reported in town, and the report is in every body's mouth, that the PRESIDENT has written a letter to Tom Paine, in which among other things it is said that no reasonable expectation can be formed of an amicable termination of our differences with England: we see that the rumour has been wafted from this city to the editor of the U. States Gazette, who *in the hope of lessening the President in the esteem of his fellow citizens*, has given it "form and pressure" in his paper. Is not this one of the many modes in which *the character and conduct of Mr. Jefferson has been assailed by his federal opponents?* I am inclined to think that it is.

"Paine has indeed, in the moments of his intoxication, which are all his moments, shown a letter to his precious visitants, and to persons in the street, which contains the opinion ascribed to Mr. Jefferson; which letter old pestilence asserts was written to him by the president; but who can believe it; who, cherishing a becoming respect for the exalted character of the executive, would give publicity to such a report, upon such authority? Paine has told a *lie*. The sagacity of the president—his regard for public decency and morals, and his known prudence and circumspection; all induce the belief that he has not written the letter which Paine, in his drunken belchings, has told half the town he has received from him, probably in the hope that the assertion might find its way into the federal prints as a choice item of fresh calumny."

This would probably have passed off without any other consequence than Cheetham's convicting Paine of lying (which could not injure Paine's reputation) —but unluckily for Cheetham, Paine had for once told the truth. The letter in question was actually written and signed by the president.

Paine immediately sent a note to Cheetham, in which he threatened to prosecute him for lying. The following is a part of Cheetham's reply:—

"I do not even regret that Tom Paine and the other little rascals of the party are insidiously endeavoring to injure me for the very exertions I have made and the risks I have run for the welfare of the cause.—I do indeed sometimes feel a little angry at the base ingratitude of the wretches, but I am consoled with the reflection that the old friends of the cause, those who are distinguished for uniformity of conduct, for talents and for standing, are still the same prudent, enlightened, and worthy friends. To your Tom Paines, his associates, and his abettors, I tender the homage of my contempt and defiance.

"I shall meet Tom Paine in court with as much pleasure as can be derived from a meeting with such a pestilent outcast, and if I do not prove him the drunken and blasphemous wretch, and the scandalous betrayer of Mr. Jefferson's letter *(if he received such a letter)* I have represented him to be, then will I contentedly suffer whatever odium may follow in the train of a failure."

The following sensible remarks are from Cheetham's paper.—

Ships, Colonies and Commerce.—The emperor of France has said that he wants ships, colonies, and commerce, and he might have added, what is there that I do not want but military glory?

I desire, he observed, in his message to his legislature on his return to Paris, *a maritime peace.*

It was that desire which induced him either to propose or to consent that the emperor of Russia should be the mediator between him and the king of England.

The emperor of Russia, in his character of mediator, made overtures to the king of England, but, as stated by Mr. Canning in the house of commons, being unaccompanied by the treaty which authorised the mediation, no direct answer was returned.

England and France are both too haughty under existing circumstances, to sue directly for peace; France, because upon land she is all conquering, and England, since she is sensible that, whether correctly or not, the world entertains the opinion that she is awed by the immense territorial acquisitions of her rival.

To force the emperor of France, *who desires a maritime peace*, to a direct overture; the emperor of Russia, in his character of mediator, to an explicit and sincere application; or to provide for her own safety in case neither shall occur, England has, it is probable, invaded Denmark. This invasion, the consequent possession of the Baltic, in case it be successful, and the menacing of Russia, may lead to a peace between the two nations.

France can neither have ships, nor colonies, nor commerce, while she is at war with England, and yet she wants them. She has no military navy; she has no colonies of moment; she has no merchantmen; she has no merchants. Burke called the duke of Bedford a *poor rich man*; France is a little great nation. There is hardly such a thing in France as a *merchant*, properly speaking. The wealth of France, if she be now wealthy, must consist of the plunder of the neighbouring nations. The wealth of a nation, as we usually term it, is the excess of its produce beyond its wants, converted into another species of exuberance by exchange with other nations. France may produce sufficient for herself, though it is well known that she does not; but she certainly has no excess, and if she had, she has no shipping to carry it from her.

But although Napoleon wants ships, colonies and commerce, and may to obtain them make peace, he will find it difficult to get them.

Does he want a military navy? No doubt of it, for a preponderating military navy would enable him to conquer the world.

For that very reason he cannot have it.—England would be the first to fall; England would therefore be the first to check the growth of such a navy. She would *make* war that she might, whilst she was competent, annihilate the power that would annihilate her. For that reason France cannot have the navy which Napoleon desires. Beside, say that he has ships; where are his sailors? He has no merchantmen; he

has no commerce; he therefore has no sailors. If the Dutch, his unfortunate vassals, be made to fight for him, they will do so sluggishly and with reluctance. And where are the Dutch sailors? They are no more. They have been swept from the land and the sea as with pestilence and famine. Dutch commerce has suffered the same fate. Legions of honour have usurped the places of Dutch merchants, who are impoverished by their maintenance.

Editor's Closet.

Duane states, that the parties elected to the Pennsylvania legislature, are exactly equal; but that, owing to the death of a member, the democrats have a majority of *one*. He has therefore issued his edict, ordering all the democratic members to be punctual in their attendance, and to elect Simon Snyder for their speaker. Time will shew, whether the Pennsylvania democrats are actually governed by William Duane.

Duane lately published a report that Samuel Swartwout had assassinated Gen. Wilkinson. It may turn out like the poisoning affair. Duane has the faculty of giving such news by *anticipation*.

It is said that Gen. Wilkinson has challenged Mr. Wickham, one of Burr's counsel. Mr. Wickham replied, that if he would clear up his character, he would meet him.

If Mr. Pope, architect, of New-York, persists in heading his advertisement with "Patent Brides," he may have more business than he can well attend to.

A speech mended.

After the first appearance of the speech of the new Gov. of Vermont, his excellency wisely ordered a *second edition* to be printed, revised and corrected! If Mr. Jefferson would take the hint, and issue a new edition of his message, he might make great improvements.

Federalism.

The legislature of Delaware have appropriated *Ten Thousand Dollars* to defray the expence of their quota of militia called for by the president—800 men. Let us see if a democratic state will follow the example.

We have received the first number of the *Washington Federalist*, issued under the direction of Mr. Findlay. Gentlemen desirous of subscribing for it, will do well to apply soon.

Season of Wonders.

A *cucumber* was raised in Salem, Mass. the present year, measuring 16 1-4 inches in length, 14 1-2 in circumference, and weighing six pounds. The Salem Gazette thinks this may account for the prevalent *cool* weather.

A *squash* has been raised in the same place, measuring 4 feet 1 inch long, 15 1-2 inches round the smallest part of the neck, 28 inches round the body, and weighing 22 1-2 pounds.

A *pumpkin* has been raised in Smithfield, R. I. measuring 2 feet 3 inches in length, 4 feet 6 inches in circumference, and weighing 63 1-4 pounds.

Another *pumpkin* has been raised in Staunton, Vir. measuring 1 foot and 2 inches in diameter, 5 feet 3 inches in circumference, and weighing 110 pounds.

Let Holt beat these wonders if he can.

Selected.

From the American Citizen.

A Curiosity.—The following singular article is copied entire from the Baltimore Whig, received yesterday, a paper which we sometime since noticed as issuing from a *peculiar combination*. What can be the *real* object of the association? Is it general or selfish? Can it be such as comports with the harmony and integrity of the republican party? Why this *association* of a few active men? Can that press be *free*, in relation to the community at large, which is owned and influenced by such a combination? Let the reader bear in mind that before the association was formed, Baltimore had *two* papers decidedly republican: Some of the sentiments of the "article of association" are correct enough, but who has to learn that under a fair exterior mischievous designs are frequently concealed? Admitting that the present intentions of the gentlemen are good, still a body so constituted must degenerate into a pernicious cabal. It would give me pleasure to be assured that many prominent individuals in Philadelphia, and a few minor ones in the city of New-York are not politically connected with the *Baltimore association*, not, however, in relation to myself, for I hold myself superior to all such combinations, but as respects the integrity of the republican party. The federal party can hope for nothing but from future divisions, which *such* associations are eminently calculated to produce. I predict that some of the best men of our party in the state of Maryland will be *denounced* by the Whig.

"PROSPECTUS OF THE WHIG.

"A New Daily Paper, under the above title, is now established in this city, by a society of republicans, united to promote the diffusion of correct political knowledge, entitled, the Democratic Republican Association—or Whig Club—It was thought that the best means of answering that desirable end, would be the *exclusion* of *individual* interest and emolument—That the people of Maryland, however, may have an opportunity of seeing, in more ample form, the means and objects of this publication, we subjoin extracts from the articles of their Associasiou, and a former Prospectus issued by their order.

"The subscribers have formed a company or limited partnership, and do hereby associate and agree with each other, to conduct business under the name and title of the "Democratic Republican Association," and we hereby mutually covenant and agree, that the following are and shall be the fundamental articles of this our association and agreement with each other, by which we and all persons who at any time may transact business with the said company, shall be bound and regulated.

Article I—"The capital of the said company shall consist of not less than *five thousand dollars*, and be divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each, to be paid at the time and in the manner hereafter directed.

Article II—"No person but a firm *democratic republican*, shall be admitted as a member; and if any should become members, whose principles are doubtful, the directors may, at any time, erase the name of such person or persons from the articles of association, on paying them back the money actually paid, with the lawful interest from the time such monies were paid in.

"In the formation of the company, care has been taken not only to avoid individual influence, but to exclude it, should it ever creep in.

"The pecuniary means, thus obtained, are ample; and nothing is wanting but the fostering care of the friends of freedom to lay a foundation on which may stand a faithful centinel to guard our just rights and liberties. To those who duly estimate the "*blessings of self-government*," who believe that no liberty can survive the liberty and independence of the press—that it is so interwoven with that of the citizen, that they must "*stand or fall together*," we confidently look for support—Placed by Providence on the only solitary spot on this immense globe, where the wandering traveller, liberty, finds repose, under the protection of the best government that ever fell to the lot of mortals to enjoy, and at a time when it is beset by lawless invaders from without, and domestic traitors within—base and depraved must be the man who will not rally in its support. This association is organized on principles that are independent and truly republican—By republicanism we do not wish understood an unmeaning attachment to any man or set of men, struggling for office, whose object is money, and not principle—not that undescribable phantom, that may mean "*any thing or nothing*"—that would purchase conciliation at the expence of liberty, and neutralize our attachment to the divine principles contained in the Declaration of Independence:—But an expanded sentiment, unshackled by geographical definitions or local distinctions—that knows no post of honor but that which virtue creates."

To Correspondents.

"Any-Body's" turn next.

"*Tribute to a departed Friend*," is under consideration.

Political.

From the Evening Post.

President's Message.—We are aware that something is expected of us on the subject of the President's Message, and we should be justly chargeable with a more than ordinary deficiency in duty, if we omitted to subject the official communication now before us, to a formal, serious and critical, but candid discussion. It will be expected of us that we sift out its latent meanings, and explain what might escape a cursory perusal. If the public will honour us with a patient attention, we promise not to abuse it. There is matter enough before us and it will be our fault, if the subject languishes. It will be seen before we have done, that this *Message* contains something to approve of, more to condemn, and at least one thing to astonish and confound. In the courtly language of the President himself, then, let us say, "Relying, gentle reader, on the patronage of your good will, I advance with obedience to the work, ready to retire from it whenever you become sensible" I have worked enough.

A crisis more important to the present administration has arrived, than has been before experienced. Mr. Jefferson came into power under circumstances singularly favorable to the securing and increasing that popularity which he had acquired, we will not now stop to enquire, how, and it has always seemed as if he thought he had nothing to do but to preserve it. It might have been easily effected. Hitherto he has been walking on carpets: sometimes, indeed, a block has been thrown across his path, but with a little stumbling he has got over it; and sometimes he has had to stoop under the beam. But, on the whole he has been lucky in not having had any very serious difficulty to contend with. The laws have been trampled upon to further his views, the constitution has been violated more than once for his gratification. The truth is, that our neutrality, while the rest of the civilized world was embroiled in war, has, by constantly filling our coffers with riches, rendered us a mere money getting, contented people, without troubling ourselves to enquire whether our government was in the best hands or the best administered. This state of things, however, cannot always last, and if that speedy rupture, which seems to threaten us, should actually take place, it will awake many a good, easy man, from his long dream. He will then, perhaps, think it time to enquire why his repose has been interrupted, at last, and whose fault it is, that he was not permitted still to go on making his private fortune, regardless who were rulers and lawgivers, and what were laws.—But to dismiss general remarks, and come to the text before us——

The situation of our affairs with Great Britain is very properly made the prominent feature in the Message. The people have long been anxiously waiting for the President's disclosure of the relative situation of the two nations, and of all the particular circumstances which may have produced an alteration in the state of things. A disclosure which the constitution has enjoined it upon him as a duty to make.

He very naturally begins by attempting to explain to congress how it has happened, that after more than three years of "fruitless endeavors," he has not yet been able to establish such an understanding with Great Britain by "a treaty of amity" as would have secured us against the "injuries and depredations committed on our commerce," and the "outrage on our national sovereignty." Let us turn to this explanation.

"The instructions given to our ministers were framed in the sincerest spirit of amity and moderation. They accordingly proceeded, in conformity therewith, to propose arrangements which might embrace and settle all the points in difference between us, which might bring us to a mutual understanding on our neutral and national rights, and provide for a commercial intercourse on conditions of some equality. After long and fruitless endeavors to effect the purposes of their mission, and to obtain arrangements within the limits of their instructions, they concluded to sign such as could be obtained, and to send them for consideration, candidly declaring to the other negociators, at the same time, that they were acting against their instructions, and that their government therefore could not be pledged for ratification.—Some of the articles proposed might have been admitted on a principle of compromise, but others were too highly disadvantageous, and no sufficient provision was made against the principal source of the irritations and collisions which were constantly endangering the peace of the two nations. The question therefore whether a treaty should be accepted in that form, could have admitted but of one decision, even had no declarations of the other party impaired our confidence in it."

In all we have to say on this point, we shall, as, in decorum, we must, yield an implicit belief to the accuracy of what is here stated.

Of the instructions, we can, at present, say nothing: Should the president think proper to submit them to the senate and house of representatives, as he seems to intimate in the close of the paragraph under consideration, we shall be glad to be acquainted with them; for we presume they will not be submitted with closed doors.—We are here told that our ministers have long endeavored to effect the *purposes of their mission*, and to obtain such arrangements as they were instructed to, but that all their endeavors have been "fruitless," and that therefore, finding this to be the case, they at length "concluded to sign such [a treaty] as they could obtain and send it home, [merely] for consideration, confessing, at the same time, to the Brltish negociators, that "they were acting *against their instructions*, and that the government *therefore* could not be pledged for ratification." We must now beg permission of the reader to introduce to him the following official document, as it is found recorded in the files of the Evening Post, of Tuesday, the 24th day of February, last past.

MESSAGE,

From the President of the U. States,

"Transmitting a letter from the ministers of the U. States, at London, on the subject of the negociation."

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

"I transmit to congress a letter from our ministers plenipotentiary at London, informing us that they have agreed with the British commissioners to conclude a treaty, on all the points which had formed the object of their negotiation, and on terms which they trusted we would approve.

"Also a letter from our minister plenipotentiary at Paris, covering one to him from the minister of marine of that government, assuring him that the imperial decree lately passed, was not to affect our commerce, which would still be governed by the rules of the treaty established between the two countries.

"Also a letter from Cowles Mead, secretary of the Mississippi territory, acting as governor, informing us that Aaron Burr had surrendered himself to the civil authority of that territory.

Feb. 19. TH: JEFFERSON.

Documents accompaning the President's Message.

[Copy]

Sir, London, Dec. 27, 1806.

We have the pleasure to acquaint you that we have this day agreed with the British commissioners to conclude a treaty on *all* the points which have formed the object of our negociation, and on terms which we trust our government will approve. It will require only a few days to reduce it to form. When that is done, we shall transmit it to you by a special messenger. We hasten to communicate to you this interesting intelligence, for the information and guidance of our government, in such measures as may have reference to the subject.

We have the honor to be, with great consideration and esteem, Sir,

[Signed] JAMES MONROE
WM. PINKNEY.

James Madison, S. of State, Washington."

Let not the reader mistake our views in producing this piece of evidence. It is not for the purpose of convicting Mr. Jefferson of falsehood, or of an attempt to deceive. It must, in candour, be observed, that when the above Message was delivered, he could not have received a copy of the treaty, nor probably have had even an outline of its provisions. He was therefore, in this case, *more a man sinned against, than sinning*. We wish we could discover as good an apology for the negociators. But without puzzling ourselves to account for it, we shall only at present bestow a glance at the glaring contradiction between the statements in the present and in the former Message.

In that the President told Congress, and introduced the Letter of his Minsters containing the information that "they had agreed with the British commissioners to *conclude a treaty ON ALL THE POINTS which had formed the object of their negociation*; and on *terms which they trusted their government would approve.*" Now we are as-

sured in this other message, that "all the endeavours of these ministers to effect the purposes of their mission," or, as they in better language express it, "the object of their negotiation" had been "*fruitless*"; nay, so far from being successful the ministers even confessed to the British commissioners, that "they were acting *against their instructions*." And as to the 'terms' being such as the government would approve; behold Mr. Jefferson declaring to us that though "*some* of the articles proposed might have been admitted on the principles of compromise, others were too *highly disadvantageous*, and that *no* sufficient provision was made against the *principal* source of the irritations and collisions which were constantly endangering the peace of the two nations" (meaning we suppose the impressment of seamen). The question, therefore, (he continues) whether a treaty should be accepted in that form, *could* have admitted but of one decision, "even had no *declarations* of the other party impaired our confidence in it." By "declarations," is meant, we presume, the unofficial note said to have been tacked to the treaty after it was signed, of which we have heard so much.—But it now comes out, that the treaty was rejected on other grounds.

To dismiss this point for the present:—The President's ministers assured him officially, and the assurance was communicated to Congress and the nation, that the terms of their treaty were such as they had no doubt the government would approve, and now the President tells Congress and the nation, that the terms were so bad that its rejection could admit of no doubt.

(Subject to be resumed.)

Congress.

The following is a complete list of the tenth congress.

SENATE.

New-Hampshire.—Nathaniel Parker,* Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts.—Timothy Pickering, John Q. Adams.

Rhode-Island.—Benjamin Howland, one vacancy.

Connecticut.—James Hillhouse, Chauncey Goodrich.*

Vermont.—S. R. Bradley, Jonathan Robinson.*

New-York.—S. L. Mitchell, John Smith.

New-Jersey.—John Condit, Aaron Kitchell.

Pennsylvania.—Samuel Maclay, Andrew Gregg.

Delaware.—James A. Bayard, Samuel White.

Maryland.—Philip Reed, Samuel Smith.

Virginia.—Andrew Moore, William B. Giles.

North-Carolina.—Jesse Franklin,* James Turner.

South-Carolina.—John Gaillard, Thomas Sumpter.

Georgia.—John Milledge, George Jones.*

Kentucky.—Buckner Thruston, John Pope.*

Tennessee.—Daniel Smith, Joseph Anderson.

Ohio.—John Smith, Edward Tiffin.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

New-Hampshire.—Peter Carlton,* Daniel M. Durell,* Francis Gardner,* Jedediah H. Smith,* Clement Storer.

Massachusetts.—Ezekiel Bacon,* Joseph Barker, John Chandler, Orchard Cook, Jacob Crowninshield, Richard Cutts, Josiah Deane,* William Ely, Isaiah L. Green, Daniel Ilsley, Edward S. L. Livermore,* Josiah Quincey, Ebenezer Seaver, William Stedman, Joseph B. Varnum, Samuel Taggart, Jabez Upham.*

Rhode-Island.—Nehemiah Knight, Isaac Wilbour.*

Connecticut.—Epaphroditus Champion,* Samuel W. Dana, John Davenport, Jonathan O. Moseley, Timothy Pitkin, jun. Lewis B. Sturges, Benjamin Tallmadge.

Vermont.—Martin Chittenden, James Elliot, James Fisk, James Witherall.*

New-York.—John Blake, jun. George Clinton, jun. Barent Gardinier,* John Harris,* William Kirkpatrick,* Josiah Masters, Gurdon S. Mumford, Samuel Riker, John Russel, Peter Swart,* David Thomas, John Thompson,* James I. Van Allen,* P. Van Cortlandt, Killian K. Van Rensselaer, Daniel C. Ver Plank, Reuben Humphreys.*

New-Jersey.—Ezra Darby, William Helm, John Lambert, Thomas Newbold,* James Sloan, Henry Southard.

Pennsylvania.—David Bard, Robert Brown, Joseph Clay, William Findley, John Hester,* William Hoge,* Robert Jenkins,* James Kelly, William Milner,* Daniel Montgomery,* John Porter, John Pugh, John Rea, Jacob Richards, Matthias Richards,* John Smilie, Samuel Smith, Robert Whitehill.

Delaware.—Nicholas Vandike.*

Maryland.—John Campbell, Charles Goldsborough, Philip B. Key,* Edward Lloyd, William M'Creery, John Montgomery,* Nicholas R. Moore, Roger Nelson, Archibald Van Horn.*

Virginia.—Burwell Bassett, William A. Burwell, John Claiborne, Matthew Clay, John Clopton, John Dawson, John W. Eppes, James M. Garnett, Peterson Goodwin, Edwin Gray, David Holmes, John G. Jackson, Walter Jones, Joseph Lewis, jun. John Love,* John Morrow, Thomas Newton, jun. Wilson C. Nicholas,* John Randolph, John Smith, Abram Trigg, Alexander Wilson.

North-Carolina.—Evan Alexander, Willis Alston, jun. Wm. Blackledge, Thomas Blount, John Culpeper, James Holland, Thomas Kenan, Nathaniel Macon, Lemuel Sawyer, Richard Stanford, Marmaduke Williams, Meshack Franklin.*

South-Carolina.—Lemuel J. Alston,* William Butler, Joseph Calhoun,* Robert Martin, Thomas Moore, John Taylor,* D. R. Williams, Richard Winn.

Georgia.—Wm. W. Bibb, Howell Cobb,* Dennis Smelt, George M. Troup.

Kentucky.—John Boule, Joseph Desha,* Benjamin Howard,* Richard M. Johnson,* Matthew Lyon, John Rowan.*

Tennessee.—G. W. Campbell, John Rhea, Jesse Wharton,*

Ohio.—Jeremiah Morrow.

Indiana Territory.—Benjamin Parke.

Mississippi Territory.—George Poindexter.*

Orleans Territory.—Daniel Clark.

The names that are marked thus * are new members.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1807.

This day, agreeably to the President's Proclamation, both houses of Congress assembled in the House of Representatives; 117 members took their seats. In the Senate 24 members appeared.

The House of Representatives, having been organized, proceeded, by ballot, to the choice of a Speaker; the result of which was, that Gen. Varnum having 59 votes, being a bare majority of the number present, was declared duly elected, and thereupon took the chair. The general, on becoming speaker, made his acknowledgements to the house, in a short address, in which he acknowledged a difidence in his ability to discharge the arduous duties of the office, but relying on the indulgence and co-operation of the members, he trusted he should faithfully and impartially acquit himself.

The house then proceeded to the election of a Clerk. One ballot was taken without giving a majority to either candidate, there being no less than six. A second ballot was equally unsuccessful. After the third ballot had nearly been given in, Mr. J. Randolph arose, and observed, that however reluctant he might feel at addressing the house on the present occasion, he could not and would not suppress the feelings of duty to the house and to the country. He had observed from the result of the last ballot, that there was a probability, that on the next trial, a person would be returned for Clerk, to whom there were strong and insurmountable objections. He observed, that the person to whom the house alluded, had, during the last session, held an office of honor and confidence under Mr. Beckley, late clerk of the house, deceased; that this person, during that part of the last session, when secret business was transacting in the house, had been guilty of listening at the door of the hall, and of repeating out of doors the proceedings of the secret meeting. Such a person he conceived would not safely have confided to him, the honorable and responsible office of clerk of this house. The third ballot then proceeded and terminated without giving a majority to either candidate, the person alluded to by Mr. Randolph, from being highest in the list, being brought down among the lowest. A fourth ballot was taken, when Mr. M'Gruder, having 72 votes, was declared Clerk to the house.—[This Mr. M'Gruder, was formerly a member of the house from Montgomery county, in the state of Maryland, but at the last election, was superceded by Mr. Key, of Georgetown.]

After Mr. Randolph's speech, and previous to the final ballot, several attempts were made by the members, by a motion for adjournment, to give an opportunity to the party accused to defend himself. The party himself, who acted during the election for Speaker as Clerk, laid on the table of the Speaker, a written request to be heard at the bar in his defence; but all these at-

tempts were over-ruled by large majorities. But for the statement of Mr. Randolph, there was no doubt of his success at the next ballot.

The members then received the oath to support the constitution. A committee from the Senate, in conjunction with one from the House, were appointed to wait on the President, and inform that both houses were organized, and ready to receive any communication he might have to make. Whereupon, without waiting for the answer of the President, they adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Evening Post Summary.

Tuesday Oct. 27. The first part of the day was consumed in a frivolous dispute about appointing a door-keeper and assistant door-keeper. This business being disposed of, Mr. Blount from N. C. proposed an amendment to the motion for appointing the *Standing Committees*, by which they should be apointed by ballot instead of being appointed as heretofore by the speaker. Mr. Blount introduced his motion under the pretext that it would relieve the Speaker from a very unpleasant duty, and ventured to say that he thought it would be more satisfactory to the house and to the *Speaker* also. This was going a decent length; it was as grateful to the ears of Mr. Speaker as it would be to propose to relieve the president of the unpleasant duty of appointing his officers. Take from the Speaker the appointment of committees and you leave him a very harmless being indeed——a speaking figure!——The motion was postponed to

Wednesday Oct. 28, when it was debated and lost, Yeas 24, Nays 87. The following Standing committees were then appointed.

Of Elections—Messrs. Kindley, Williams, (S. C.) M. Clay, Lambert, Blake, Sturges, Elliot.

Of Claims—Messrs. Holmes, Moore, (S. C.) Nelson, Pitkin, Seaver, Johnson, Humphreys.

Of Commerce and Manufactures—Mess. Newton, M'Creery, Cuts, Dana, Marion, Thomas, Porter.

Of Ways and Means—Messrs. Campbell, (Ten.) W. Alston, Eppes, Smilie, Tallmadge, Fisk, Montgomery, (Md.)

Of Public Lands—Messrs. Boyle, Morrow, (Ohio) Goodwyn, Ely, Smelt.

Of Revisal and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Moore, (of Md.) Stedman, Milnor.

We perceive that neither Mr. Blount nor Mr. Randolph are appointed on any one of these Committees.

A communication was received from the Legislature of the state of New-York, praying for an appropriation for the fortification of the city of New-York, accompanied by several resolutions expressive of their opinion, that the commercial and agricultural interest of that state are equally affected by its unprotected situation. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Rhea (Tenn.) offered the following resolution, which was agreed to, and ordered to be printed:

"*Resolved*, That the committee on public lands do enquire into the expediency of laying off and describing by certain metes and bounds, the tract of country to which the Indian title has been extinguished within the limits of Louisiana, and to include all the settlements within the said territory, and of having the said tract of country laid off into townships and sections, half and quarter sections, agreeably to the several laws heretofore made for surveying the public lands of the United States; and also to enquire into the expediency of granting one quarter of a section to every free male white person who now resides thereon, or who will within——years actually improve and reside thereon."

Thursday, Oct. 29, the house went into a committee of the whole, and Mr. Dawson introduced the following Resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That so much of the message of the President of the U. S. as relates to aggressions committed within our ports and waters by foreign armed vessels: to the violation of our jurisdictions; and the measures necessary for the protection of our ports and harbors, be referred to a select committee.

2. *Resolved*, That so much of said message as relates to violations of our maratime rights to impositions on, or interdictions of our neutral rights, be referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

3. *Resolved*, That so much of said message as relates to our intercourse with the Indian tribes be referred to a select committee.

4. *Resolved*, That so much of said message as relates to our military and naval establishments, be referred to a select committee.

5. *Resolved*, That so much of said message as relates to our finances, be referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

6. *Resolved*, That so much of said message as relates to enterprises against the public peace, and the means of preventing the same, and of punishing the authors, be referred to a select committee.

The first resolution being under consideration.

Mr. Quincy thought this resolution embraced objects unconnected with each other, and objects of magnitude sufficient to warrant a separation of them. The first part of the resolution relates to aggressions committed in our ports and waters. The most material object contained in the president's message, said Mr. Q. has relation to an attack upon one of our vessels by an armed ship of a particular nation, and all the other circumstances mentioned are stated merely as aggravations of this attack. He therefore submitted with deference to the committee, the propriety of referring whatever relates to the attack on the Chesapeake to a select committee; and entering into a separate resolution for the appointment of a distinct committee to consider what may be necessary for the further defence of our ports and harbors. Upon this view of the subject, he would offer an amendment to the resolution in question. He wished to add after the word "resolved,"

"That so much of the message of the president of the United States as relates to the attack made on the frigate Chesapeake be referred to a select committee; and that the committee be instructed to enquire into the circumstances of that attack, the causes assigned for making it, and the manner in which it was repelled, and to report the result of such enquiries in detail to this house."

But after debate it was rejected without a division, as being premature.

Mr. Thomas submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what alterations are necessary in the bill establishing a post-office and post-roads within the U. S. and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Hudson, *November* 10.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

The Hon. Royal Tyler, is appointed chief justice of the state of Vermont, in the place of Jonathan Robinson, appointed Senator in Congress in the place of Israel Smith, chosen Governor.

The Hon. Chauncey Goodrich, Esq. is elected a Senator in Congress from Connecticut, in the room of the late Mr. Tracey.

Thanksgivings appointed—in Massachusetts, and Connecticut, November 26.

Davis Floyd has been found guilty of misdemeanor by the district court of the Indiana territory, at which judges Davis and Taylor presided. He was charged with a connection in the Burr conspiracy.

The French frigate *Le Cybelle* has eluded the vigilance of the British, and made her escape from Norfolk. This frigate formed a part of the force, deemed sufficient by the president for the protection of Norfolk.

Bridge-town, *Barbadoes, October* 6.

The capture of the enemy's privateer Jenna Richard by the Windsor-Castle packet, mentioned in our paper of Saturday, on which day they arrived here, will, in a comparative degree, ever rank among the most gallant atchievments of our navy, and truly deserves every encomium that can be bestowed upon it. The disparity of force between the two vessels put the brilliant action in the clearest point of view, and serves further to establish the general reputation of our seamen; while it results great credit upon the cool and collected courage of Mr. Rogers, acting captain, as well as on the steady, good conduct and discipline of his crew. The Windsor-Castle carries four 6 and two 4 pounders, and twenty-eight men; the privateer six-9's and one long eighteen pounder amidships, worked on a traverse, and ninety-eight men. The action, from its commencement, (which was on the part of the enemy at long shot) to its close, was nearly three hours, but it was in a hard fight of about twenty minutes, yard arm and yard arm, that the victory was gained. The enemy ran on board the packet, and hung on her grapnails, and with her musketry

and traverse guns did her much injury, but captain Rogers availing himself of the height of his quarters, kept up so galling a fire of musquetry, that the enemy was foiled in every attempt to throw his men on board, numbers of whom were also picked from her shrouds and netting in their efforts to get over. One of the quarter deck guns of the packet being also brought to bear fore and aft on the enemy, the captain ordered an additional charge of one hundred musket balls, which was poured in upon her with such dreadful slaughter, that the deck was instantly covered with killed and wounded, and such a general panic given the whole crew, that the remainder fled from their quarters.—Capt. Rogers with equal presence of mind and promptitude, seized the occasion, and with five men only, leaped on board the enemy, who were instantly secured by battering down the main-hatch, and guarding the fore scuttle; from whence, after himself striking the enemy's colours, they were ordered up one at a time, and secured with their own irons, which they were compelled to produce. The loss of the packet in this bold and gallant affair, was three killed and ten wounded; that of the enemy, 33 killed and 31 wounded; which even still gave her a superiority of numbers over the original complement of the packet, and more than double that which remained after the surrender!—The mizen mast of the Windsor Castle is totally disabled, and her sails and rigging much cut up; the privateer is but little injured in either hull or rigging, and is a remarkably fine schooner, and has been one of the most successful of the enemy's cruizers.

☞ The subjoined article, relating to our differences with Great Britain, should be received with caution. It will be recollected that the same intelligence was *officially* communicated to Congress on a former occasion, and nevertheless proved to be incorrect. We sincerely hope the news is true; but we doubt it.

Latest from Europe.

BOSTON, Sunday 1 o'clock, Nov. 1.

The Aristides, Capt. Williams, has this moment arrived from Liverpool in 44 days. Her latest London dates, which are to the 14th September, announce the following intelligence.

"That the points in controversy, between the United States and Great Britain had been discussed, by the respective ministers; and that such an amicable adjustment of them had taken place, as to warrant a notice from both parties, "*that* Peace and Friendship might be considered as being again restored between the two countries."

Copenhagen had not surrendered on the 4th Sept. although the city was completely invested, and all communications with its inhabitants cut off. At this date, the bombardment was going on: and the suburbs on fire in three or four places.

Official accounts were received in England of the total failure of the expedition to South America, after an unsuccessful attack on Buenos Ayres. By a convention agreed on between the British and Spanish commanders, the British troops, and ships of war were to evacuate all the places on the river Plata, in two months from the date of the same.

The Revenge Cutter, was expected to leave England, with dispatches, about the 20th Sept.

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LONDON, Sept. 12.

Evacuation of South America.

The Saracen sloop of 18 guns, arrived yesterday at Portsmouth, with dispatches from lieut. gen. Whitelocke, dated the 10th of July, containing the ungrateful intelligence, that the British forces under his command had made an attack upon Buenos Ayres, but had experienced so much resistance from the numerous forces of the enemy, that, after having gained possession of part of the town, it was thought prudent to enter into a capitulation, by which it has been agreed to evacuate not only the part of Buenos Ayres, of which our troops had gained possession, but Monte Viedo, Maldonado, in fine, the whole of South America, within the short space of two months. The following bulletin was sent from the admiralty to the lord mayor, and by his order posted on the mansion house, and communicated to Lloyd's:

"DOWNING-STREET, Sept. 12, 1807.

"Lord Castlereagh has the honor of acquainting the Lord Mayor, that dispatches have been received this morning, from lieut. gen. Whitelocke, dated July 10, by which it appears, that in an attack upon the town of Buenos Ayres, his majesty's troops experienced so much resistance from the tumultuous force of the enemy, that after gaining possession of part of the town, with severe loss, on the 5th July, the lieut. gen. thought it prudent to enter into a negotiation with gen. Liniers, who commanded the enemy's forces, by which he agreed to evacuate South America within two months, upon condition that all prisoners taken in the attack, as well as those captured at the surrender of Buenos Ayres, should be restored. The total loss amounts in killed 317, wounded 674, missing 208.

"*To the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor.*"

It thus appears that our loss, in killed, wounded, and missing, amounts to 1,200 men. The remainder, according to the terms of the capitulation, are now upon their way home.

Copenhagen.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived yesterday with intelligence to the 31st. Letters of that date say, that a courier had arrived there who left Copenhagen on the evening of Saturday the 29th, at which time, in consequence of the bombardment by our sea or land forces; the town was on fire in different places; and it was said that the arsenal was on fire. This is three days later than the dispatches, and then the town was not taken. Thus we find that our troops have been landed a fortnight and nothing effected. Indeed, after the Danes have had so much time to prepare, and they have been allowed to recover from their first apprehensions, and to calculate their means of defence, the success of the attempt upon Copenhagen appears questionable. The delay of the attack by the land may be supposed to be justified by the expectation of the certain success of the slow mode of operation; but the delay in attacking the naval line of defence renders the victory much more doubtful than it would have been; and it seems to be thought now, that the place must be taken by land, and that our fleet could, from the preparations made by the Danes, make little impression, where they were formerly victorious under NELSON.

Dispatches have arrived from admiral Gambier but they are not of so satisfactory a nature as was expected. They are dated the 26th, and were brought by the Earnest gun-brig, which sailed on the 27th, The account given out by the messenger is, that up to that time nothing of consequence had taken place. The letters from the fleet represent the siege of Copenhagen as likely to continue three weeks.

Indeed some private letters have been received which lead us to conclude that the account received by Ministers are unfavorable. It is stated in them that an unsuccerful attack was made upon the 23d, and that a good many men were killed on board our ships. It is stated also, that the Danes had driven our troops from a redoubt near the town where a battery had been erected, and that they were twice repulsed in attempting to retake it. They have burnt part of the suburbs to facilitate their defence, and seem determined to hold out to the last extemity.

There were reports in the city yesterday, of admiral Gambier being killed, and Sir Home Popham having lost a leg, and our fleet having, on the whole suffered considerably. These were certainly unfounded, though it was said that several officers have fallen, which indeed, seems to be corroborated by the rumours brought by the Gottenburgh Mail.

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Extract of an article from the Bordeaux Gazette of Sept. 6th, 1807, inclosed from a gentleman there to his friend in Boston.

"*Head-Quarters, Stralsund, August 25.*

We have carried this night, partly by surprise and partly by force, the island and fort of Andolm. Six hundred Swedes are prisoners. We have found on the island 40 pieces of cannon or mortars. The king of Sweden has left us at Stralsund 500 cannon, 300,000 bullets, 160,000 bombs, 300,000 lbs. powder, and a great quantity of iron in bars."

The Knot.

MARRIED,

In this city, the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Sears, Mr. NICHOLAS ALDRICH, to Miss CYNTHIA SWIFT, daughter of Mr. John Swift.

The Knell.

DIED,

On the 26th inst. at Northfield, N. H. Dr. JUNIUS HULBERT, late of Catskill.

Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

A CONFABULATION.

John. A letter quite unpleasant, sent
By our king-hating president
To our "good friend," a king,
Shows that he is no monarchist.

Tom. Now hold your gabble John, hark! whist!
'Tis false; there's no such thing.
To give the Dutchmen's fop a rarity,
I fear he's hurt his popularity;
You feds make something sad on't;
But since Napoleon is our friend,
If still his growing pow'r extend,
We surely should be glad on't.
And more than that, whate'er is done
By our sagacious Jefferson,
Is famous for economy.
And who knows how much fed'ral cash
That little piece of puffing trash
May save? now neighbor Johnny why
Will you allow yourself to sneer,
Without investigating clear
The presidential policy?
He merely bow'd, like Talleyrand,
That he might keep some cash on hand.
Think well—aye, that is all y' see!

John. O, noble!—Well, must Europe scour
Her seas to match our giant pow'r?

Tom. Should *Brittons* come, with front imper'ous,
And, not the least inclin'd to fear us,
Should cry, ye yankies, strike your banners,
Or Pluto's school shall teach you manners;
This while the troubled ocean roars,
What are our boats with 74s?
Thus deep in thought, and in dejection
(For 'twas a sorrowful reflection)
I ponder'd o'er Columbia's fate,
As on the Hudson's bank I sat.
A venerable form arose,
Where gliding slow the water flows;
It was a genius on my word, John,
Or I mistook one for a sturgeon.*
It seem'd to say "why droop ye sir,
"Columbia boasts a Jupiter,
"Who, seated high with face serene,
"Will condescend to intervene,
"And smooth the fearful undulation
"To save your economic nation."
My heart was joyful, such the news
Well suiting parsimonious views.
We shall be sovereigns of the main,
In spite of England, France and Spain;
For gun-boats drawn round heavy shipping
Will, in a *calm*, make dreadful ripping.

John. Yes, Tom, the clumsy hawk you know flies,
Lab'ring thro' the burden'd air;
Hov'ring round him now like snow flies,
Here a flock of birds and there.
How the little rascals peck him,
Till his plumage fills the air.
Ah! why does not nature take him
Under her *peculiar* care!

DOCT. REBUS.

* This mistake finely illustrates one made by M'Gruder, which with poetic licence I have endeavored to imitate, in the words of this miraculous image.

Miscellany.

SINGULAR PLAN FOR A LOTTERY.

From a New-Orleans paper, of September 2.

First prize—A large brick house two stories high, with a garret covered with tile. It is thirty feet in front, by fifty-seven feet four inches in depth, stands upon a lot sixty feet deep, is situated (no. 16) upon the Levee, in the Fauxbourg St. Mary.—It consists on the first floor, of two large stories in front, and an excellent pantry, water closet cellar, etc. in rear—on the second floor, of five apartments, elegantly finished, together with a large gallery about fifteen feet wide, running the whole depth of the house, and lighted by windows, with laticed shutters. It has a kitchen with two good apartments floored, with a chimney built of northern brick. The entrance to the lot is by a large new carriage gate; the whole is in good pale fence, and valued at 18,000

Second prize—Alexis, a good cook, aged about 35 years, valued at 800

Third prize—Joe, an excellent waiter aged about 17 years, valued at 600

Fourth prize—Joseph, a good labourer at the hoe, eighteen months in the country, valued at 500

Fifth prize—Rosette, a good labourer at the hoe, well accustomed to the climate, valued at 600

Sixth prize.—Victoire, a good laborer at the hoe, accustomed to the climate, valued at 500

Seventh prize.—Cash 500

Eigth prize.—Cash 500

Ninth prize.—Cash 500

Tenth prize.—Cash 500

Eleventh prize.—Dick, an active and intelligent boy, aged about twelve years, valued at 400

Twelfth prize.—An elegant edition of the British poets, in 109 volumes, contained in an handsome port folio, valued at 200

$25,000

Four hundred and seventy tickets, at fifty dollars each, payable one week before the day of drawing.

The lottery to be drawn on the first day of Sept. next, or before if three fourths of the tickets be sold.

The drawing to be in the exchange, in the presence of three justices of the peace.

For tickets apply to
J. LYND, *Notary Public, on the Levee.*

New Arrangements.

The editor and proprietor of the Balance, has found, upon an accurate calculation, that the present mode of publishing his paper, does not yield him a suitable compensation for the great trouble and expense of prosecuting the work; and as he can discover no good reason why he should furnish his readers with better paper and twice as much matter as other printers, at the same or a less price, he has resolved on the following arrangements.

After the first of January next, the Balance will be printed in a royal quarto form, on paper at least equal, if not superior to that now used. The two outside leaves, or so much of them as is found necessary, will be devoted to advertisements; and the remainder of the paper to literay, political, and miscellaneous matter *(principally if not wholly original)* in as great variety as at present; and as the advertising pages will not be titled or numbered to correspond with the Balance pages, they may be separated before binding, and the latter only preserved.....The price by mail, will be *two dollars* per annum, the subscribers paying the postage. Considering the terms of other papers, of similar stamp and workmanship, this price will be found comparatively low; and we feel a confidence that every subscriber will be satisfied with the new arrangement.

POSTSCRIPT.

The above plan is proposed on the supposition that the editor will be enabled by the punctuality of his patrons, to continue his work after the present volume; and he hopes that he may not be disappointed: But he declares with truth and sincerity, that unless a considerable portion of his demands are settled within the present and ensuing month, he will deem it his duty to relinquish a laborious and profitless task, for one attended with less risk and perplexity, and promising some advantage.

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1807.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance.

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

NOTE.

The first, second, third, fourth and fifth Volumes of the Balance may be had on the following terms:

First Volume...unbound..	$ 2,
Second Volume,	$ 2,50
Third Volume,	$ 2,50
Fourth Volume,	$ 2,50
Fifth Volume,	$ 2,50
The five together,	$ 10

If bound, the price of binding (either plain or elegant) will be added---An unbound Volume may be sent to any Post-Office in the State for 52 Cents postage; or to any Post-Office in the Union for 73 Cents.

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